igo to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo on wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The New Municipal Building.

The Board of Commissioners for the new municipal building have stipulated that the competing architects shall design a structure of five stories, of which one shall be a basement and another an attic.

We do not think these provisions are wise, and we are convinced that if they are adhered to we shall have a very inadequate building. It certainly cannot be of the architectural pretensions to which New York may rightly aspire. The prevailing conditions of the ground plan and neighborhood prohibit that hope; but if those considerations are put aside in favor of purely practical advantages, the space at command can be made to yield much bet ter results.

The existing plan does not sufficiently provide for the future; and while it may utilize the ground well enough for the actual requirements of the present moment, the natural expansion of the city and of its municipal machinery will soon wholly outgrow it. It should be borne in mind that the site is about the most valuable land in the world, and that in New York we can no longer afford to creet low buildings. The city's interest is parallel to that of the private individual; and when the city builds it should be with the same thrift and forethought that attend private enterprise.

Therefore we hold that the plans should be revised without delay, and that designs be prepared for a structure of ten or twelve stories in height. It will conform better to the future needs of the city, and it will be more commensurate with its dignity and character. Moreover, it would be economy to clear away the Tween Court House et the beginning, instead of waiting for a Cuture necessity.

Rapid Transit.

We observe with pleasure that our es med contemporaries have abandoned the invention of plans of rapid transit of various degrees of impracticability, and have come over to our way of thinking. We have for some years pointed out that only through the extension of the elevated railroad system could the needed relief be secured; and had that view been acquiesced in from the beginning with the unanimity with which it is entertained now, we should siready be in the enjoyment of the facililies we require.

It was not possible, however, to obtain at ce a clear view of the facts, or to demonstrate that the various projects that were brought forward were plausible on paper only, and that capital would not sustain Now it is different, and the only nuestion that remains to be determined is what the precise extension of the elevated system shall be.

We trust that the Rapid Transit Commisthe first steps of improvement concentrated upon the existing structures in the lower part of the city. That is of far sater importance than the building new structures up town and will be the ost carneatly appreciated by the public. the relief that shall be felt at the City Hall ation, at Fulton street and Chatham mare at Cortlandt street and at Park place and Chambers street, that is the relief for which countiess thousands daily pray.

The Home Rule Bill in a Critical Stage. Many a bill, after being read a second ime, has been beaten in committee through the passage of an amendment acceptable to the Government, or the ejection of an amendment which the overnment desired. The Unionists in the House of Commons have by no ans abandoned the hope that a like fate may be reserved for the home rule project.
They have determined to fight the measure, dause by clause, but their attack will be concentrated on certain modifications which Mr. GLADSTONE is expected to make deference to the wishes of the National-

et members. The chief points on which such conces ins are anticipated are two, both of which have been mooted by Mr. SEXTON. One is financial section of the bill, defining respective shares of the Irish and the erial Governments in the revenue to be ised in Ireland. The other is the clause reviding for the reduction of Ireland's resentatives at Westminster from 103 to members, and confining the voting power her delegates to matters of purely im-rial concern. The plan of the Unionists to oppose any change in either of these rangements, believing that a sufficient ember of Mr. GLADSTONE'S British sup-cters will cooperate with them to render of resistance effectual, and thus defeat Government on what will virtually be a

binet question. It is scarcely probable that enough assace can be procured from the Gladonlans to enable the Unionists to prevent seh an alteration of the financial propo-tion as will render them satisfactory to the sh Nationalists. Mr. Sexton has shown the Nineteenth Century that the amount revenue at the disposal of the Dublin vernment under the provisions of the w measure would be even less than that red to it by the bill of 1886. The latter mount was considered too small by Mr. ENELL, and he intended to move for an largement of it, had the former project hed the committee stage. It would be, Mr. SEXTON says, unreasonable to ask Dublin executive and legislature to iter on the task of government with resurces known beforehand to be inade-tate. Neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor any of s followers is likely to turn a deaf ear to

instrances based upon such grounds.

A much more promising basis for the ag-

tasive tactics of the Unionists will be the

Freiand's representation at Westminster

SECTON has given notice that he will

ed amendment to the clause relating

substitute for that clause a provithat Ireland's representation shall re-

main unchanged, both as regards numbers and the scope of its voting power, for the period of six years. His plea is that not until the expiration of that term will the Dublin legislature acquire complete control of the Irish constabulary and judiciary, and of the land question. While matters of such obvious importance are retained within the jurisdiction of the imperial assembly. Ireland ought, so he contends, to keep all the power of defending her own interests at Westminster which was conceded to her by the Act of Union. At the end of six years, when those questions will have been relegated to the Dublin legislature, the Nationalists would not object to a curtailment of the number of Ireland's representatives at St. Stephen's proportionate to her population, and to a restriction of their voting power to matters affecting imperial interests. But so long as Englishmen and Scotchmen are permitted to vote on momentous Irish questions, the right of Irishmen to deal in their turn with English and Scotch affairs ought not to be impugned.

If Mr. GLADSTONE accepts the SEXTON amendment on this point, and there is reason to believe that he will do so, the most critical moment in the history of the new bill will have arrived. The English Radicals are anxious to see the representation of Ireland adjusted to its population, in order that they may apply to England the same principle, which they recognize as an indis pensable adjunct of the "One man one vote " programme. There is also a section of them headed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, who have assented only with reluctance to the retention of Irish members at Westminster. and solely on the ground that they were debarred from interfering in English and Scotch business. If Mr. GLADSTONE should agree to remove that limitation on their parliamentary powers, Mr. LABOUCHERE could hardly, with any show of consistency, accept the bill.

It remains to be seen how many votes Mr. LABOUCHERE could control for a purpose which, however he might seek to disguise it, would be tautamount to mutiny against his leader. We do not believe that he could carry enough votes with him to defeat the SEXTON amendment, and thus practically throw out the Home Rule bill.

A Misleading and Mischieveus Official Publication.

Of the many mischievous and misleading publications sent out by the Department of Agriculture, probably the most mischievous as well as the most pretentious is one launched by the Hon, JERRY RUSK, the retiring Secretary, entitled "Production and Distribution of the Principal Agricultural Products of the World." This publication announces itself as a "collaboration of official statistics of all the countries in the world so far as obtainable by the most diligen research, relating to the production and distribution of the principal products of agriculture." It was entered upon, we are told, for the purpose of "relieving the confusion among agricultural and commer cial writers on these points."

This was a laudable undertaking, and ought to have resulted in a work of permanent value; but an exami nation, no matter how cursory, results only in disappointment to the seeker after exact and trustworthy information in relation to the one subject that interests all alike, namely, the present and prospective supplies of food as related to the consuming populations.

If it was the intention of Secretary Rust that the book should be what it purports to be, then the instruments to whom he in trusted its execution have betraved his confidence and played all sorts of tricks upon his credulity. We find his statisticians, from the very outset, belittling the requirements of the food-importing countries and exaggerating the surplus, both actual and potential, of the exporting ones; yet even in this there seems to have been neither method nor purpose other than a desire to mislend, coupled with an utter and hopeless inability to make either an exact or a correct statement. Moreover, the stale device is resorted to of estimating the world's needs, of wheat, for instance, as that is all we have the space by basing present requirements upon the average aggregate consumption of periods of years that vary with the different countries dealt with, the one governing factor in all such calculations an ever-increasing consuming element-being wholly ignored and the incorporated tables purporting to show the wants of the world being based. I on anything, upon the theory that present requirements are shown by the mean of

the consumption of the last ten years. Nowhere in this official book is an attemp made to prove what is the present per capita supply of each country, and the present population, and to base thereon a definite computation of current needs, and those likely to obtain in the immediate future. The men charged with the undertaking which resulted in this compilation of crude and slovenly tables, seem to be en tirely devoid of any conception of the fact that the requirements of the bread-consuming world increase from day to day, with as much certainty and regularity as move the hands of a chronometer. The data so badly handled, might, in the hands of competent men, furnish this desirable information regarding nearly all of the more populous countries; but so faulty is the ar rangement of Gen. Rusk's book, so unscientific the grouping of data, that it is all substantially useless to the busy man. Thus it adds to the very confusion which it was

intended to remedy. The one evident purpose of Governor Rusk's compilers seems to have been to show that the supplies, upon the ten-year average basis, are quite equal to the re quirements, or a little in excess. To prove this, a tabulation is made purporting to show the annual average imports required by the principal importing countries, and the ex porting power of those growing a surplu of wheat. This very delusive table assumes the following form:

Importing	Net imports.	Exporting	Net exports,
countries.	bushels.	COUNTRIES.	busheta
Beigium	19,170,059	AustHungary.	5.846, HOO
France	87,426,407	Bulgaria	6,600,998
Germany	18,767,819	Roumania	19,200,979
Greece	8,975,700	Rossia	83,170,011
Italy	19,931,234	Servia	2,236,912
Norway and		India	80.044,842
Sweden	1,909,862	United States	83,843,844
Netherlands	8,591,639	Argentina	8.747.733
Portugal	8,663,852	Canada	2,416,121
Spain	6,111,449	Chill	8,924,846
Switzerland	10,867,746	Australasia	8,175,886
Un'd Kingdom.	105,527,648		
0.00.00.00.00.00.00		Total	248,704,190
Total	240,042,525		
Tenna Control Control Control	and the same of the		

The worse than worthless character of this exhibit is seen when we turn to the various monthly and annual reports issued by the same Agricultural Department, and to those of the Treasury Department, where we find that the wheat exports of the United States averaged 140,000,000 bushels during the first five years of the ninth decade; 113,200,000, during the second five; and that the annual average exports for the ten years exceeded 126,600,000 bushels. What can be the value of an official exhibit which credits Russia with a greater wheat-exporting

power than is given to the United States?

There is not one item in this table that ac-

ords with other tables in the same book. Turning to the importing countries, w find a still greater exhibition of mendacity, inasmuch as the importing requirements of the United Kingdom are put at 105,527,649 bushels, while an analysis of the tables of other pages shows that the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, from 1881 to 1890, averaged 144,433,000 bushels per annum. This includes the wheat imported a flour; and it has always heretofore been so included by the Department.

In connection with this table, as mislead ing in its totals as in its parts, we are in formed that "insular and factory-studded Great Britain, and populous little Belgium practically furnish the market for which the wheat growers of the world are striv ing in competition." This language docs not dispose of the fact, which the patient student may dig out of this same compilation, that while Belgian imports of wheat, as grain and flour, have averaged 19,206,000 bushels per annum, the net imports into France, in the same forms, have averaged 41,728,000. In other words, France imported more than twice as many bushels in the same years as did "populous little Belwhile the imports of Italy exceeded gium:" those of the "populous and little" 800,000 bushels per annum; yet the wheat sellers, we are told, are giving the cold shoulder to congeries of countries whose combined purchases are greater than those of the two for which, we are informed, they strive in sharp competition.

In this and other publications of the same Department, the product of European Turkey is ranged from 38,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels per annum, as the figures may happen to be taken from any one of the dozen newspapers from which Gen. Rusk's statisticians have been in the habit of clipping the so-called data entering into their official tables. The utter absurdity of these commercial estimates, which have done service for twenty years without revision, is seen when we reflect that Turkey is a net importer of both wheat and flour, and that a product of even 38,000,000 bushels per annum would show the Turks as consuming more wheat per capita than any other people on earth. When first used, before the dismemberment of Turkey in 1878, such estimates approximated to the product of a country that then included Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Statistics of Turkish production de not exist, but such European authorities as SPALLART and MULHALL have had discernment enough to see that estimates made before the partition of Turkey would not fit the present conditions; and their later estimates are such as provide a fair supply for the diminished population.

In dealing with individual countries the ability of the statisticians of the Department to sophisticate, belog, and mislead, is clearly evinced. For instance, we are given to understand that not until 1886 did Austria-Hungary become an important exporter of wheat; yet had an examination een made of the data in the Department library, it would have shown Austria-Hungary exporting quite as much in the eighth as in the ninth decade; and the grossly erroneous statement on the same page, that 'in the six years, 1880 to 1885 inclusive, there was an excess of only 5,000,000 in favor of exportation," might have been avoided. When carefully analyzed the crude and unscientific tabulations on the pages immediately following, show that during the six years the net exports of wheat as grain were 5,370,000 bushels, and the net exports of wheat as flour were 39,098,000 bushels. That is, the exports of Austria-Hungary are deliberately understated by so much as

eight-ninths by Gen. Rusk's philosophers. When "populous little Belgium" is reached, these expert manipulators of numerals-we are told on the first page that they number sixty-give us to understand that: "The demand for consumption, which increases with the increasing population. appears to be met mainly by an increase of importation, the advance being 10,000,000 bushels between 1881 and 1890." That is the population so increased during the decade that the annual requirements for wheat were augmented by 10,000,-,000 bushels; yet this statement has no betfoundation than the fact that the imports of 1881 were below the average and those of 1890 were above. From 1881 to 1890 the population of Belgium increased barely 500,000, and an increase of 10,000,000 in the wheat supply would imply that each individual of the new population annually consumed twenty bushels.

On page 62 it is stated without any sort of qualification, that " Denmark is, of course, a wheat-importing country, but the net importation is less than a million and a half bushels each year." Thus we are left to believe that Denmark is really in need of foreign wheat to feed its population; but on a succeeding page we find it stated that the net exportation of wheat flour is apparently about 70,000,000 pounds per annum, and more than offsets the importation of wheat, so that, after all, Denmark is not "of course" a wheat-importing country, but, on the contrary, is a small exporter. Why could not the net exports of flour have been stated in exact terms instead of as apparently" 70,000,000 pounds, when the tabulated data furnished the means, with a trifle more labor, of determining what were the exact average annual exports?

In relation to Germany the statement is ventured that "the area under wheat had in ten years increased less than ten per cent. and that the same increase, of course, is noted in production, the crop rising from 86,000,000 bushels in 1880 to 104,000,000 bushels in 1890." The value of this statement is understood on reference to the accompanying tables, where it appears that the in crease of area was less than eight per cent., and that an augmentation of product from 66 to 104 millions is an increase of 21 instead of less than ten per cent. We shall also see that the comparison of crops was one that could be made only by selecting such as had given minimum and maximum yields per acre. Neither is the statement warranted by the tables that "in addition to this production the demands (of Germany) for domestic consumption require an importation of nearly 20,000,000 bushels per annum." as during the six years tabulated, 1885 to 1890, the net imports of wheat, as grain, averaged but 17,728,000 bushels per annum, from which, to arrive at the imports applied to domestic consumption, must be deducted the average annual net exports of wheat, in the form of flour, of 6,020,000 bushels. Thus in fact this statement varies from the exactness expected of grave official utterances in the same measure that 11,707,000 does from 20,000,000!

To criticise properly all the misleading statements and gross distortions of numerical data embodied in this official publication, would require quite as many pages as the book contains; and we must be content to direct attention to the many proofs of "diligent research" afforded by its "error-studded" pages, one of which we will now specify.

Referring to the unsatisfactory tabulation of Swedish cereal acreage, where all crops are grouped simply as winter and that the Swedish officials have thrown them all together, and that there is no way of determining what was the area of any par-ticular crop. But there was an easy method open for such determination, as was shown when THE SUN undertook, some time since, to investigate the world's crop areas. Ther the data secured in relation to Sw areas, came in the form complained of by the Department; yet on our application through the American Minister at Stock holm the correct data were secured, and we were put in possession of exact figures as to the acreage under each crop. The evidence is abundant, throughout this compi lation, that the only research entered upon has been to mass the data that came to the Department in the ordinary course of official exchange and newspaper extracts.

Crisne and Justice.

It is not true, as Ourpa argues in the article we published on Wednesday, that at this time more than formerly society sympathizes with crime rather than justice with Cain rather than ABEL, with the murderer rather than his victim. Statistics have been published of late to make it appear that because of such alleged increasing sympathy with crane, in our own country more especially, there has been an ac tual increase of crime during recent years; but the appearance is utterly deceitful. The great majority of the offences to which

these statistics relate are not crimes. They are merely minor infractions of social dis cipline, the most of them either misdemeanors made by recent laws, and not indicative of a criminal disposition, or slight departures from propriety of behavior and requisite self-control of the appetites. Felonies are decreasing. Burglary as a criminal industry has been well nigh destroyed in New York. Very little thieving occurred during the late naval parades. Formerly pickpockets would have been abroad among the crowds, reaping a rich harvest, but last week the people were safe from them. In no other great city of the world could such popular demonstrations have occurred with so little disorder, so much sobriety, and so much safety to those engaged in them.

These are facts demonstrated by the police records and by the observation of the people. They are due to the strict and severe administration of justice in the punishment of crime, and to the increasing popular intolerance of crime, acting both as a self-restraint and a restraint for those who must be deterred by force outside of themselves.

The only form of crime which constitutes an exception to this rule is murder. It is the highest of crimes and the penalty for it provided by law is the bitterest, yet it does not diminish proportionately to lesser crimes. Practically the retention of death as the penalty for murder only does not prevent killing any more than the same penalty prevented theft in the days when thieves also were hanged. Even if the theory of a life for a life be sound, its application as a measure of social justice is made so uncertain and inequitable by modern public sentiment that present experi-

ence affords no fair test of it. Of all crimes, the least likely to pay its penalty to the law is murder. The murderer has the best chance of escaping the penalty for his crime; but he owes this extraordinary fortune to detestation of the penalty, and not to sympathy with his crime and the absence of pity for his victim. He escapes because killing is more and not less abhorrent to society, whether it be murder or the judicial execution of the murderer. Juries are loath to convict a man of a crime for which the penalty is death. They shudder at the thought of making a live sacrifice to justice.

This feeling is so strong that probably it would be safe to say that the great mass of people secretly hope that the two condemned murderers who escaped from Sing Sing will not be caught and killed in the electric chair according to their sentences. Probably if the execution of HARRIS or the commutation of his sentence were left to popular vote, the decision would be to save him from his appointed death.

With such a state of public sentiment, and it prevails throughout Christian civil ization at this time, the death penalty no longer justifies its horrible extremity. The punishment cannot be administered with the certainty which justice demands, which is necessary for the prevention of the crime of murder.

A Man With a Grievance.

For our knowledge of this man, Mr. WILLIAM BUSCH, we are indebted to our St. Louis contemporary, the Overseer, which prints his picture and his biography along with the presentation of his grievance. His grievance is against mankind. He is not appreciated; his genius is not recognized; his works are ignored; he cannot get the credit that is his due; the fruits of his labors are stolen by others; his life is a life of grief in a world of rapscallions.

We are interested in Mr. Busch's case by reason of its melancholy nature, and also on account of the fact that there are se many other men in his plight. Almost everybody must know a man with a grievance; and if the reader doesn't know half i dozen men of the kind he is unusually lucky in his acquaintance. It is hardly ever possible to give any relief to a man whose grievance is against the world.

Mr. Busch is a Missouri playwright and man of letters who has been pursued by harpies all his life. They fatten on his ideas, purloin his plots, carry off his characters bodily, put their own names to his plays, fill their money bags by plundering him of the property which he creates, and take from him that fame which is his by right. All the time the whole world has looked on quietly, without the slightest concern, reckless of his state of mind This is his grievance against mankind. Even his friends have played tricks on him Here is a case. Yet who cares? We guess while looking at Mr. Busch's picture in the Overseer, that he must be about forty five years of age; but he yet has a big bush of hair on his head and sports a moustache, goatee, and imperial. Barring these decorations, he looks as though he had not a grievance of any sort. He dresses nattily; the shirt collar is sweeping and buttoned very low; the long scart is a daisy; the whole front part of the neck down to the collar bone is on display. We are reminded of Lord Byron, who was another man with a grievance, for which reason he wrote his attack upon the "Scotch Reviewers." We learn from the Overseer that Busch smokes Havana eigars and loves the fragrance of flowers We learn also from the Overscer that he "quaffs nepenthe." a soothing stuff of which Mr. EDGAR ALLAN POE, who also had a grievance, speaks in one of his poems.

In telling of his grievance to the Overseer Mr. Busch gives the titles of some of the plays from which he has valuly looked for returns. Among them we notice "The Corset of Her Majesty," "Bob the Coddy,' "Cock-eyed Ben," "Sam in Quod," "The Grip of Sorosis," "The Man Hater," "B spring grain, these statisticians complain Major and C Fiat," "Tell-Tale Eyes," and

"L'Amour d'un Pasha." These are cortainly striking titles, and we can only express surprise that they have not carried the plays. He himself must tell how it came about that he got no money from them; and it will be observed that, in the telling, he rises from grief to wrath and to sarcasm, as other men with a grievance

are apt to do: "I was one of the first who introduced America "I was one of the first who introduced American subjects into the drama, portraying and sounding the gamut of the emotions, passions, idioxynerasies, ambitions frailities, and oddities of our people, individually, escally, and politically. I printed in pamphlet form say 200 copies of each drama, and sent them to the leading newspapers and theatres of this country and shroad. Hence, through my credulity that people of such calibre would treat me fairly. I have made plagiariem easy. Some time after such distribution would hear of some great play coming out by some great pseudonymous biped, containing the ear marks of the leading thoughts, events, and incidents express plays locked up in my drawer for some shark to fatten on when I'm no more."

This is rough. Mr. Busch believes that he might have won success in life if he had been able to get hold of filthy lucre, or had been backed and puffed by some powerful editor, or had followed the ways of a crook, a pugilist, a train robber, a libertine, a safe burster, a stage carpenter, or a bogus foreigner; but it is impossible now for a man to get to the front by working his brains in the line of the legitimate. Thus again he strikes out:

"If there is anything in dramatic authorship. I have not seen much of it. There are so many voltures in that field who fatten on the brain work of some poor auther; not only pay him nothing for his labor, but steal his thoughts, incidents, events, scenes, &c. alto them here and there, call the child by a new name, and precialm their own paternity thereof; or bring it out anonymously, or adopt the pseudonyme of some grand mogul from abroad."

After whacking away in this fashion for good while, Mr. Busch goes into particulars. At one time he wrote and printed two dramas, "The Maid of the Lighthouse" and "The Ancient Babel," which brought him no better luck than that which he de scribes in these lacerating words:

"Of the first of these I left a copy with Lorra, who sent it to the late Mr. Mausoux, and he evolved there rom the play of ' Zip,' apprepriating therein my main neidents, scenes, and events, and the shekels which by right I was entitled to. The second fared no better, for shortly after I had sent copies of 'The Ancient Babel' abroad there was played in London 'The Tower of Babel, which reaped the English fakir a financia harvest, though I got mary a pouny. My fate was the same with Brother Jonathan. An English plagiaris and sleight-of-hand man got the persimmona

All this is bad enough, though it is not the whole of the harrowing story. But we cannot give any more space in THE SUN to the grievance of Mr. Busch. We must put a stop to our quotations, from his autobiog raphy. The Overseer informs us that while pursuing his narrative he grew morose, and tried the nepenthe as he smoked his Havana cigar. We are not a bit surprised, in view of his grievance.

What can we do for Busch's relief? Must we say that his case is hopeless? Must we admit that there can be no cheer for him until he enjoys the full influence of that St Louis nepenthe, which, from the description of it in the Overseer, we take to be about the same thing as St. Louis book beer, with a goat on the label?

A man with a grievance indeed he is. You can hardly ever do anything for a man thus afflicted. Men of his kind seem to be as plentiful as microbes in the Chicago drinkng water.

The expression attributed to our smiling ellow citizen, the Hon. ROBERT MAXWELL, 'These Mugwumps make me tired." shows im to be a true Democrat. That sentiment pinned conspicuously on the lapel of his coat. would make him welcome in any Democratic gathering North, South, East, or West, But good as it is, the expression tells but half the truth. His diffidence and modesty in praise of his own splendid work as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, preclude him from add ing, as he might, that he makes the Mugwumps just as tired as they make him. And so weary!

The burning of the old Seventy-first Regiment armory on Friday night recalls to many old inhabitants a previous fire in the same building, and it serves to remind us of the fact that the regimental armories of New York city are well worthy of its fame. The new buildings are, all of them, substantially sist assault, spacious enough to accommodate all the citizen soldiers, and are not lacking in any of the embellishments which conduce to patriotic memories. Where in the United States can you find better armories than in the city of New York?

May movings are familiar in the army as elsewhere, and each year sees more or fewer exchanges of stations between regiments. The system has to be kept within narrow bounds, not only on account of the expense of transportation, but because Poor RICHARD's proverb that three removes are as had as a re applies to military households as to others. But it is felt to be only fair that those who have been in the worse stations should, after a time, have their turn at the better, and a reasonable variety of scene and experience is better all around.

The exchange of stations already going on between the Third Artillery. Col. LIVINGSTON. and the Fourth, Col. Closson, the former comng north and the latter going south, is now followed by orders for an exchange between the Third Cavalry. Col. MILLS. and the Fifth. Col. WADE. The transfer in question will be between the Department of Texas and the Department of the Missouri. Of the Fifth Cav-alry. Troops B. C. E. G. K. and L are at Fort Reno, and Troops D and H at Fort Sill in Oklahoma. A and F. we think, at Fort Supply. Indian Territory, while I is at Fort Leaven worth. Of the Third, A and G are at Fort McIntosh, B at Fort Brown, C and I at Fort Ringgold, D and K at Fort Sam Houston, E at Fort Hancock, and H at Eagle Pass. in Texas, while F is at Fort Riley in Kansas, and L. the Indian troop, at Fort Meads, in South Dakota

The transfer of these two cavalry regiments, therefore, will not involve quite so great a change of latitude as is sometimes known. when a shifting from the heats of the lower Rio Grande to the blizzards of the Canadian border, give a very vivid lesson in the quantity of climate covered by this country.

This Government cannot make a demand pon Russia that she shall permit Jewish-American citizens to reside within her boundaries or to travel there. We could not enforce such a demand. We cannot compel Russia to hange the laws and regulations under which her Government and administrative system are conducted. Russia excludes many kinds of foreigners from her territory-Socialists. for example, and also the propagators of Protestantism or Roman Catholicism, and likewise all people who are unfavorable, or suspected of being unfavorable, to the Czar's Government, as Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW can testify. We cannot make a demand that the Russian Government shall put an end to that surveillance which it maintains over all Amerloans, as well as over all other foreigners, who enter Russia. We cannot enforce a demand that the Russian censorship shall cease to examine the private letters sent from this country to persons in Russia, or shall refrain from iestroying papers and other printed matter sent by post that may be regarded as in any way objectionable. We cannot demand for any American citizen in Russia the rights which he possesses in his own country, or any privileges other than those which have been

It is undoubtedly hard that those Russian Jews who have come to this country and been naturalized as American citizens are probibited from returning to Russia to visit their families or to transact business; but we do not pelieve that this Government could make any requisition upon Russia in such cases that would be heeded, and it does not appear that Russia is ready to enter into any treaty negotiations for a change that is certainly desir-

We can only hope that Russia will yet be led to adopt a more liberal policy than that which she now pursues toward her Jewish subjects and toward those of them who, after coming to the United States, may desire to revisi heir native country. It is Russia's bounden duty to deal fairly with all American citizens of every race and faith. But it is out of our

nower to compel her to change her policy. The announcement made by the Russian Consul-General here is in accord with that bsolutist polley.

Poor, indeed, is the man, or overstrained s the life of him, or far down town dwells he, or very bad is his health, who cannot in these May mornings, once in a while, for at least s thort time perhaps between the early dawn and seven of the morning, hearken to the singing, the carolling, the warbling, the twittering of the birds in the green woods of the Centra Park. Ob. fellow men! oh. women! are no the birds of the air happier than ye?

It is an indiscretion for Mr. ADEE of th State Department to tell the agent of the United Press in Washington that the patriotic movement in Cuba is "nothing more than a renewal of the banditti system." The officials f the Government ought to refrain from delivering such opinions about a thing of which as ADER says, no news has yet been received at the State Department. We cannot have a doubt that Secretary GRESHAM would be as well pleased to see royalty replaced by republicanism in Cuba as to see republicanism sub stituted for royalty in Hawaii.

One of these days our American cousins will provide as with a \$1,000 heart or a \$5,000 direction and a \$10,000 intelligence—and, after that, the world will run amountly. How desicious to die, to eat, breathe, and siesp for the Almighty Bollar; the brandnew good of a brand-new country—London Truth.

What rot. Money has been the ruler of such ociety as our contemporary deals with chiefly since the time of ABRAHAM, in every country under the sun. It is the deus az machina sociali. There is a little inflated vanity cultivated among and about nobles, to the effect that nobility and length of pedigree may sustain an aristocracy; but no aristocracy can live after the loss of its money. It fades out when poor, and wealth brings another aristocracy into its place. There is much self-sufficient and laughable sneering at money and its pursuit.

The President of the United States, the Governor of the Empire State, and the Mayor of New York city have now the honor to be promoters of the great chess masters' congress which is to assemble here next fall. We congratulate these distinguished gentlemen upon being prominently concerned with the noble game of chess in its happiest circum-

Some people lost a great deal of money during the past week. Some people made a great deal. Is the pleasure of the winners mmensurate with the grief of the losers, or is there more sorrow than joy? How do these

The Disgrace of the New York Judiciary. From the Post-Express.

This paper paid no attention to the struggle

for the control of the Albany Argus so long as it could be considered a mere row between the stockholders; but it is now a public scandal and demands consideration.

The paper has been run in the interest of the Claveland faction of the Democracy by Mayor Manning of Albany, who owns 170 shares of stock and has proxies for thirty shares, including twenty shares owned by the Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, The opponents of Ma Manning, controlling 300 shares of stock, elected W. H. Johnson, W. R. Cassidy, and W. M. Speer directors for the ensuing year; but those gentlemen have not been able to get possession of the office, which has been held for Mayor Manning by the Albany police. The Sheriff of Albany county being a Manningite, refused to act on an order from Judge Parker directing him to put the owners of the controlling interest in possession; and Judge D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic boss of Albany county, issued a stay of proceedings. The new directors asked yesterday that the stay be vacated, denying the right of Judge Herrick to act in the case.

It has been known for some time that this Manning, controlling 300 shares of stock.

It has been known for some time that this It has been known for some time that this man, though on the Supreme Court bench, is one of the most active and unscrupulous political bosses in the State; but the proceedings yesterday brought out the fact with disgraceful emphasis. Mr. Speer made an affidavit, which was not denied, that Judge Herrick had called him to a private interview when the movement to organize against the Manning management began. In the course Manning management began. In the course of that interview the Judge demanded that the new management should be piedged to the local Democratic organization of which he is boss, and that it should continue Mr. Manning as President of the company. Mr. Speer swore tallows.

Then he saked me to piedge the Argus to the local

In the face of these unquestioned statements, Herrick the Judge insisted upon hearing a case on which Herrick the boss had already passed. There was much clamor against Maynard, for action taken by him as counsel, previous to his appointment as a Judge; but Herrick has been a constant source of disgrace to the bench since his election, and now he seems disposed not only to pervert public authority. disposed not only to pervert public authors the interests of his political machine, but the first private property in its behalf.

Prosperity in Jerusalem.

From Omeal Merrill's Article in Scribner's Monthly.

The price of land about Jerusalem is something surprising when we consider that the place has simost no manufactures, very little foreign commerce, and that the city contains a multitude of peor people. Two acres that were sold in 1890 for \$250 per acre sold in 1891 for \$750; twelve acres, sold in 1890 for \$435 per nere, sold in 1892 for \$2,178; seven acres, sold in 1895 for \$363 per acre, sold in 1892 for \$6,634; two acres, sold in 1886 for \$1,200 per acre, sold in 1892 for \$3,000; half an acre, sold in 1881 for \$200, sold in 1892 for \$3,700, that is, for the half acre; one acre, sold in 1872 for \$40, sold in 1892 for \$12,000; two-thirds of an acre, sold in 1866 for \$100, sold in 1891 for \$3,600; one acre. sold in 1865 for \$1,000, sold in 1891 for \$24,000. These are not in one section or locality, but in different direc-tions about the city, varying from one-fourth of a mile to one mile distant from the town.

Proof that There Is a Dovil.

From Soundings.
No more convincing argument of the existence of devi', and many of them, could be produced than is found in the reports of the outrageously barbarous having devitry of the students at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and young women at that. The untutore savage is not supposed to know any better, but it may well be questioned if savages ever sank so low as the twenty young she-devis of the University of Delaware. who branded seven of their schoolmates on the necks breasts, arms, and hands with a strong solution o

May Weather Notes,

The man with the milk shake cart has taken the place of the hot honey pull merchant. Will the saving in the item of boot blacking effected by yellow shoes compensate for the added wear and It is better to be born politically lucky than to open a

World's Pair in the soushine.

"Beatly weathah." remarked one of the British offi-cers and the chapple who heard him woudered, for he thought the weather so English." The real cause of that big clothing house fathers was

the premature storing for the summer of its stock of rubber overcoats.

Mary had a little lamb, 'twas born in merry May, and everywhere that immblet went you'd bear the tuneful lay: "Oh, buy for me a mackintosh, galoche too, I pray; umbrella, cork soled shoes, I want; you

tumble to me, say ?"
"Just fix up a deadly parallel column out of New
"Just fix up a deadly parallel column out of New York and our weather reports," said the Chicago editor, girefully.

> Sooner Than Expected. From Puck

Tom Bigbee—When does your marriage with Mise Goldouff come off? Hoffman Howes—It's off new.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Never in the history of this country has the navy come so prominently to the front as it has during the last fortnight. The smart set have suddenly awakened to the beauty of the naval uniforms the grandeur of the white squadron, and the attractions of the sailor chappies. Possibly the mixture of Russian orinees, German notabilities, and English ofleers from Admirals to middles may have cast a reflected light upon our own good felows, but certain it is that since Mrs. Forbes-Latth's glittering display on Monday night a perfect fever of marine excitement has seized upon the fashionable world, and a surprise season of balls, receptions, lunches, and dinpers has been the result.

Society owes a great deal to Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith for their energy and liberality in getting up so elaborate and beautiful an en-tertainment for our foreign visitors as they did on Monday night. It is one thing to be the guest of the city and quite another to meet a hoice representation of refined and educated people, with surroundings adapted to their requirements. It was only to be regretted that the Spanish grandess, whose blue blood has shown itself in their unvarying patience and courtesy under many trying circumstances. could not have seen the gathering at Sherry's rooms. The ball given to them in the Madison square building was admirable in management and superb in its decorations but women in bonnets and men in rough coats must have somewhat surprised the well-bred descendants of Columbus. As it is quite imcossible that the committee can have authorised this indiscriminate sale of tickets the question arises: were they presented to maids, modistes, grooms, and butlers? In no other way can such an assemblage of all sorts and conditions of mon be accounted for.

Sherry's beautiful suite of rooms was never more richly adorned with color and glitter than it was on Monday night. The English Admiral, Sir John Hopkins, for whom the fête was given, and his officers, were in full dress uniform, which in the English navy is of dark blue like our own, with gold lace, taga, and epaulettes, according to rank. The Princes, Grand Dukos, and lesser officials of the Russian, Italian, and German squadrons were refulgent in white and gold, and in the various colors of their nationalities, all of which set off admirably their natural advantages, as they are, almost without exception, striking and stalwart men. All these in turn were duly presented to the maidens and matrons of New York's beauty roll, among whom were Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Whittier, Miss Randolph, and Miss Louise Morris, and it would be hard to say whather the ladies or their partners most enjoyed the dauces that followed.

Later in the week Mr. Thomas Kelly gave a ively cotilion at the Waldorf Hotel to the British officers, at which there was a good sprinkling of Yankee uniforms and epaulettes. and where the favors exhausted the list of nautical and national emblems and devices. A very sumptuous dinner was given by Mrs.

R. T. Wilson to the Russian Grand Duke on Wednesday evening, and the Admiral of the Russian fleet issued invitations for a luncheon on board his flagship on Thursday, which the lowering clouds and pouring rain caused to be indefinitely postponed. Other dinners were given by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. J. Astor, and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and tonight Mrs. Paran Stevens will open her hospitable doors to all the notabilities with which the city is just now flooded. In striking contrast to bristling war ships.

waving flags, and streaming pennants is the arhibition of flowers that bloom in the spring. now to be seen at that ever-shifting, alwayschanging show place, Madison Square Gar-den. Barring the days that the rain descended and the floods came so overwhelmingly that the outside world was practically a tabooed place, the Garden has been crowded morning and evening with men and women who are interested in horticulture and dearly love the sight and the perfume of flowers. To Mr. Adolf Ladenburg New York owes the inception and development of this annual show, and it is a matter of regret that he is not here to see the growth and progress of his enterprise. and the perfection to which the lovely blossoms have been brought by care and culture.

It looks very much as if spring had given

us the go-by this year, but in spite of leafless trees and wintry winds, the south shore of Long Island has already a large colony of cottages, and daily practice is going on n the Meadowbrook polo teams. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are established in their cottage at Westbury, and Mr. George B. Enstis has rented the Elliott Roosevelt cot. tage from Mr. Halph Ellis, who had intended company Mr. Royal Pheips Carroll on his new yacht in search of honors and victories in Engish waters. The Oasis, from which Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg, its owners, have been so long missed, has been taken by Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and will be occupied by Mrs. Winthrop and himself and his brother. Thus Meadow-Mr. Bronson Winthrop. brook. Cedarhurst, and Lawrence will be pleasant enough, at least for May and June; after which cottages are apt to be closed and the exodus begin from Beverly and Newport. Beverly, which was formerly the stronghold of the most exclusive and old-fashioned Boston clique, has, since the introduction of coaches, four-in-hands, and smart driving and riding people, become a favorite place with New Yorkers, Mr. William O. Whitney has taken the Eugene Thayer place there for the summer, as it affords the quiet and retirement which is almost impossible at Newport, and is at the same time unequalled in the beauty of its surrounding country and the attractions of its matchiese shore.

Rehearsals and preparations have been going on briskly at Castle Point for the tableaux to be given there on Tuesday and Wednesday atternoons. In spite of the affectionate discords and loving disputes that always arise where young and pretty women are to be posed for exhibition, Mr. Chase has his forces pretty well in hand and the living plotures promise to be very beautiful. Changes have been made in the programme and one or two new groupings added, but as the desire is very strong among the performers to keep back as far as possible all knowledge of the details, a friendly reticence must be observed.

The recent removals by death among those well known in society's world, which have caused so much genuine pain and distress during the last few months, have been with one or two exceptions confined almost entirely to women: but the sudden taking off of Henry Astor Carey and John Borland has added the names of two prominent, popular, and useful members of club and society life to the list. Mr. Carer, during his short residence in Newport, had, by his public-spirited interest in the improvement of the town and the welfare and enjoyment of its inhabitants, made himself very prominent there. He worked hard and gave liberally of his abundant wealth for the advantage of others more than for himself, and his untimely death is a very serious loss to the Newport world. Mr. Borland had spent so many years of his life on his ranch at the far West, and also in Washington, that he had been lest to sight among his old friends here some time past, but he was of so gental and kindly a disposition that his memory must atways romain green among all who had ever known him. Unlike Mr. Carey, he had strong home ties, and his death will be deeply mourned in the circle of relatives and friend who knew his worth and looked to him their chief happiness in life.

strategy. from the Indianapoles Journal,

Minnie-Why, dear, you have misspelled two or three words in this letter. Mamie-Iknow. I don't want him to think am too we'l educated to be womanis.

A deep-scated cough crucity tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A propent resort for the afficied to use Mr. D. Janu's Expectoran, a remedy for all troubled with astuma, broughtin, or soft pulmonary affection—446.

Thorough equipment, beautiful scenary, fast and inxurious train service are characteristics of the New York Central - 4 de.